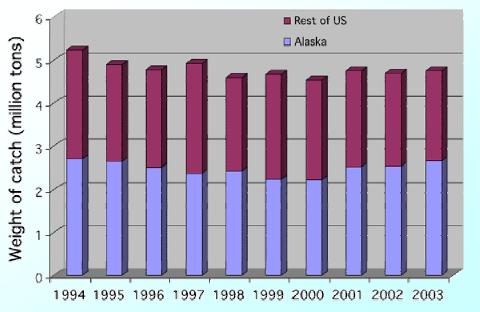
NOAA and Arctic Fisheries North Pacific Ocean





Commercial importance:

Historically, about half of the nation's catch of seafood, by weight, comes from Alaskan coastal waters. The majority of Alaska's catch is from the southeastern Bering Sea shelf.

Changes in seafood abundance:

In the 1970s, ocean warming associated with regional climate change caused large shifts in the relative abundance of commercially valuable species of fish and shellfish in Alaska.

What will happen to the Bering Sea fishery?

The eastern Bering Sea has warmed dramatically since the beginning of the 21st century. NOAA programs will help advise fishery managers on the changing status of the ecosystem.



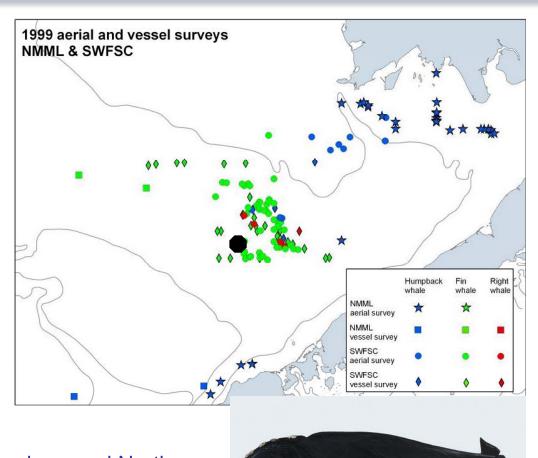
NOAA and the Arctic Documented changes in zooplankton biomass and production



2000

2001

NPCREP Program

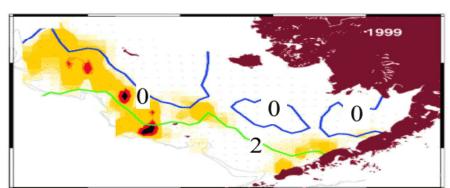


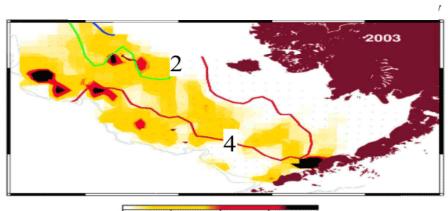
The endangered North Pacific Right whale, a planktivore



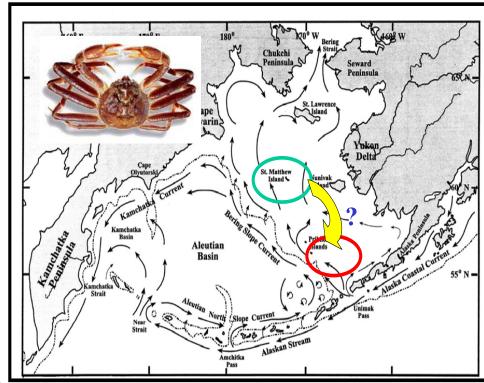
Climate Change & Fisheries

Ocean temperature determines distribution of fish, temperature patterns are changing





Some species have expanded beyond current survey areas and therefore are no longer fully monitored





NOAA's Contributions to International Polar Year



NOAA Investments in IPY:

FY07 Enacted: \$14.4 million

FY08 Request: \$15.3 million

Including \$308K request for Unmanned Aircraft Systems Across the organization, NOAA is contributing to International Polar Year efforts:

- Coordinating legacy Arctic EO data sets with other space agencies.
- Transitioning existing Cryosphere research coordination under Group on Earth Observations (GEO) banner.
- Participating in a ship and P-3 aircraftbased meteorological campaign in partnership with NASA and Sweden.
- Continuing work with the Russian-American long term Census of the Arctic



Integrated Earth Observations Enhanced Information about the Arctic for Society



